(b) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been intimated about this observation for necessary action.

Early Warning System at Visakhapatnam

2558. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Visakhapatnam has been selected by Tsunami expert to install an early warning system that would have network connection with 36 countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the earlier offer to set up a Tsunami warning system in India was rejected due to lack of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coastal Monitoring and Prediction System

2559. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coastal Monitoring and Prediction system (COMAPS) has been launched by Government for conduct of studies in the coastal regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the organisational structure handling the COMAPS and the studies, salient features of the system and objective behind its launching;

(c) the benefits, if any, derived by studies carried out; and

(d) the details of fund allocated/expenses incurred on the COMAPS since its launching, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir, the Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS) was launched during the year 1991-92 to collect data on the levels of Marine Pollutants in the Coastal waters of the country.

(b) The main objective of the programme is to analyse the trend of decrease/increase of pollutants in the coasal waters of major cities, towns and other locations of industrial importance. Collection of data on 25 pollution and other related parameters (such as Biochemical Oxygen Demand, pathogenic bacteria, toxic metals like cadmium, mercury and lead in sediments) at 72-80 locations was carried out with the help of the following institutions;

(i) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa and its Regional Centres at Kochi, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam

(ii) Regional Centre, Central Electro Chemical Research Institute, Chennai and Tuticorin/Annamalai University

(iii) Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar

(iv) Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram and Zonal Office, Central Pollution Control Board, Kolkata

(v) Andaman and Nicobar Centre for Ocean Science & Technology, National Institute of Ocean Technology, Port Blair

- The Annamalai University/Anna University and DOD's Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) Project Directorate have been entrusted with the task of monitoring of pesticides like Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane(DDT), Hexachloro-cyclo-hexane (HCH) and Endosulfan in edible fish and bivalves.
- The Regional Research Laboratory, Thiruvananthapuram was entrusted with the responsibility of cunducting inter calibration exercises to confirm the data quality
- The task on development of GIS database has been entrusted to (I)

Institute for Ocean Management, Anna University (ii) ICMAM Project Directorate of the Department of Ocean Development

- The National Institute of Ocean Technology has been entrusted with the task of modelling studies to understand the diffusion and dispersion characteristics of pollutants.

(c) As a result of the systematic monitoring of the coastal areas, health of our seas could be assessed and areas of low medium and high concentrations of pollutants could be identified. The areas of high concentration of pollutants are being monitored intensively. Details of these locations are:

- **Areas of clean sea water quality:**

The sea approx. beyond 1 km. along the coastline of India except off Bombay is clean and conforms to quality of clean water. In Bombay' the sea off 5 km is clean. This is primarily due to the fact that the levels of dissolved oxygen-and other parameters fulfill the requirements of clean sea water.

- **Areas of no concern:**

In Vadinar and Kandla of Gujarat, Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Mandovi and Zuari in Goa, Mangalore Port in Karnataka, Cannanore and Calicut in Kerala, Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu and the West Bengal Coast, the concentrations of dissolved oxygen was fairly good and other toxic elements like ammoma, heavy metals in sediments and biota were slightly higher (about 15%) than the clean waters.

- **Areas that need intensive monitoring:**

In Porbondar, Bamanganga estuary, and Vapi industrial estate in Gujarat, Mangalore coast in Karnataka, Kochi backwaters, Quilon, Paravur in Kerala and Tuticorin and Arumuganeri in Tamil Nadu, Puri in Orissa the levels of dissolved oxygen were moderate to normal and however some of the elements like ammonia, pathogenic bacteria in sea water and heavy metals in sediments showed higher concentration (about 25%) then the normal values. Due to the definite source of pollutants chances of increase in concentration are likely to be high, these areas need intensive monitoring.

Areas on concern:

In Veraval Port in Gujarat, Versova Creek, Mahim Bay and Thane Creek in Maharashtra, Veli in Kerala, Visakhapatnam Harbout and Kakinada Bay (canal) in Andhra Pradesh, the concentrations of dissolved oxygen were nil to low during low tide period and improved their levels only moderately (30-50%) during the high tide period. Further, the levels of toxic metals like cadmium and level were high in sediments in some locations (like Thane Creek) and pH was very low (Veli). If no control measures are exercised now, the areas will become regions of high concentrations of pollution in another 5 to 6 years.

Levels of organochlorine pesticides like HCH and DDT were analysed in 32 species of marine fish collected at various locations along the east coast of India. The levels of both the chemicals were very much lower than those observed in the terrestrial animals and other food items. These levels are well below the limits (5 parts/billion is the safety limit) set by the Health authorities. This would indicate that the marine fish is not contaminated with the pesticide residues in the locations from which the samples were collected.

(d) Details of fund allocated/expenses incurred on the COMAPS since its launching, year wise:

Year	Funds Allocatted	Expenditure Incurred
1991-92*	20,00,000	20,00,000
1992-93	20,00,000	20,00,000
1993-94	1,50,00,000	1,31,95,000
1994-95	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000
1995-96	2,00,00,000	1,99,38,000
1996-97	2,00,00,000	, 1,60,77,000
1997-98	2,00,00,000	1,98,64,000
1998-99	1,50,00,000	1,49,81,000
1999-2000	1,64,00,000	1,62,46,196

*The Programme was known as Marine Pollution.

Year	Funds Allocatted	Expendituer Incurred
2000-01	2,25,00,000	2,25,00,000
2001-02	4,05,00,000	2,15,02,882
2002-03	2,00,00,000	1,92,22,000
2003-04	2,00,00,000	1,75,00,000
2004-05	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000 (approximately)

Marriages abroad by NRIs

†2560. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of cases that came to light during the last three years regarding the marriages of Indian girils to non-Resident Indians on the basis of incorrect information.

(b) me names of the States to which these cases belong to;

(c) whether any special cell has been set up to sort out these matters; and

(d) if so, the number of girls provided relief by this cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Eight cases of failed/troubled marriages have been brought to the notice of the Ministry. Incorrect information is one of the reasons of failure of Such marriages.

(b) West Bengal, Haryana. Maharashtra, Andr 3 Pradesh, Delhi (3 cases) and Punjab.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.